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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

11 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

12 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Case No. 8:24-cr-00080-JWH

13 Plaintiff,

**GOVERNMENT'S APPLICATION FOR  
PRELIMINARY ORDER OF FORFEITURE**

14 v.

15 MATHEW R. BOWYER,

16 Defendant.

18 **TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:**

19 Plaintiff United States of America hereby applies for issuance  
20 of a Preliminary Order of Forfeiture pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P.  
21 32.2(b) as to the following property:

- 22 i. \$257,923.00 in U.S. Currency seized on or about October 5,  
23 2023, from defendant's residence; and  
24 ii. Casino chips with a value of approximately \$14,830.00,  
25 seized on or about October 5, 2023, from defendant's  
26 residence (collectively, the "Forfeitable Property").

27 This application, which deals solely with the specific property  
28 as to which forfeiture is sought (described in detail above), is

1 supported by defendant's guilty plea and the matters set forth in the  
2 accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities.

3 Dated: October 18, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

4 E. MARTIN ESTRADA  
United States Attorney  
5 MACK E. JENKINS  
Assistant United States Attorney  
6 Chief, Criminal Division

7 /s/  
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## **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Defendant Mathew R. Bowyer ("defendant") entered a plea of guilty on August 9, 2024, to counts one, two and three of the Information, which charges defendant with operating an illegal gambling business, transactional money laundering, and subscribing to false tax returns, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1955, 2(a), 1957, 2(b) and 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1). Pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b), the government now applies for the entry of the Preliminary Order of Forfeiture of the following property surrendered by defendant to the Government:

- i. \$257,923.00 in U.S. Currency seized on or about October 5, 2023, from defendant's residence; and
  - ii. Casino chips with a value of approximately \$14,830.00, seized on or about October 5, 2023, from defendant's residence (collectively, the "Forfeitable Property").

A proposed order is lodged contemporaneously herewith. The government also requests that the forfeiture of the Forfeitable Property be stated orally at defendant's sentencing and set forth in defendant's Judgment and Commitment Order.

## II. ARGUMENT

A. The Nexus Between Defendant's Crime and the Forfeitable

**Property Has Been Established by the Defendant's Guilty Plea**

As soon as practicable after entering a guilty verdict or accepting a plea of guilty or nolo contendere on any count in an indictment or information with regard to which criminal forfeiture is sought, the court must determine whether the government has established the requisite nexus between the property and the offense.

1 Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b) (1). The Advisory Committee Notes for this  
 2 provision explain that for the preliminary order of forfeiture, the  
 3 court must determine "if the property was subject to forfeiture under  
 4 the applicable statute, e.g., whether the property . . . was used to  
 5 facilitate the offense, or was involved in the offense in some other  
 6 way. . ." Advisory Committee Notes to Rule 32.2, subdivision (b)  
 7 (2000 Adoption). The standard of proof regarding the forfeitability  
 8 of property in a criminal case is preponderance of the evidence. See  
 9 United States v. Najjar, 300 F.3d 466, 485-86 (4th Cir. 2002); United  
 10 States v. Shryock, 342 F.3d 948, 991 (9th Cir. 2003) (following  
 11 Najjar); United States v. DeFries, 129 F.3d 1293, 1312 (D.C. Cir.  
 12 1997); United States v. Hernandez-Escarsega, 886 F.2d 1560, 1576-77  
 13 (9th Cir. 1989) (interpreting language in 21 U.S.C. § 853); United  
 14 States v. Bieri, 21 F.3d 819 (8th Cir. 1994) (§ 853).

15 Thus, the only question before the Court in connection with  
 16 the requested entry of the proposed Preliminary Order is whether the  
 17 evidence before the Court is enough to establish by a preponderance  
 18 of the evidence that there is a nexus between the specific property  
 19 to be forfeited, and the offense to which defendant pled guilty. See  
 20 Rule 32.2(b) (1).

21 The existence or extent of third-party interests in the specific  
 22 property will be determined after the entry of the preliminary order.  
 23 See United States v. Lazarenko, 476 F.3d 642, 648 (9th Cir. 2007)  
 24 ("Upon a finding that the property involved is subject to forfeiture,  
 25 a court must promptly enter a preliminary order of forfeiture without  
 26 regard to a third party's interests in the property.") The  
 27 preliminary order should be entered promptly in order to avoid  
 28 unnecessary delay in the forfeiture process and resolve potential

1 third-party rights. United States v. Yeje-Cabrera, 430 F.3d 1, 15  
2 (1st Cir. 2005). The defendant need not be present when the  
3 preliminary order is entered. United States v. Segal, 495 F.3d 826,  
4 837-38 (7th Cir. 2007).

5 The government is not required to establish the defendant's  
6 ownership of the property either to seize it or to obtain a  
7 preliminary order of forfeiture, and third parties are prohibited  
8 from intervening in the criminal case and cannot complain that they  
9 have to wait for the ancillary proceeding to assert their rights.  
10 Almeida v. United States, 459 F.3d 377, 381 (2d Cir. 2006); 18 U.S.C.  
11 § 1963(i). As explained in the Advisory Committee Notes to Rule 32.2  
12 (2000), the Rule was revised with the intent to eliminate confusion  
13 over whether the extent of the defendant's ownership interest should  
14 be determined by the finder of fact. The new rule clarified that the  
15 only question upon conviction or a guilty plea is whether there is a  
16 nexus between the violation of which the defendant has been convicted  
17 (or to which he has pled) and the property sought - if there is, the  
18 court should enter an order forfeiting "whatever interest a defendant  
19 may have in the property without having to determine exactly what  
20 that interest is." A defendant cannot object to the entry of a  
21 preliminary order on the ground that the property at issue does not  
22 belong to him. United States v. Schlesinger, 396 F. Supp. 2d 267,  
23 273 (E.D.N.Y. 2005).

24 Here, all the proof that is necessary is contained in plea  
25 agreement, whereby defendant admitted that the Forfeitable Property  
26 was subject to forfeiture as the property representing proceeds of or  
27 was used to facilitate the offense, or was involved in the offense in  
28 some other way to which he pled guilty, namely, operating an illegal

1 gambling business, transactional money laundering, and subscribing to  
2 false tax returns, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1955, 2(a), 18 U.S.C.  
3 §§ 1957, 2(b) and 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1).

4 Therefore, the requirements of Rule 32.2(b) have been met and  
5 the proposed Preliminary Order should be entered.

6 **B. The Mechanics of the Criminal Forfeiture**

7 The Preliminary Order of Forfeiture becomes final as to the  
8 defendant at the time of sentencing (or before sentencing, if  
9 defendant consents). Rule 32.2(b) (4) (A). After entry of the  
10 preliminary order, the second phase of the forfeiture proceedings may  
11 begin, to determine whether any third-party rights may exist in the  
12 specific property to be forfeited. Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c) (1).

13 Accordingly, the government respectfully requests that the Court  
14 enter the proposed Preliminary Order of Forfeiture lodged  
15 contemporaneously herewith, authorizing the government to seize the  
16 property subject to forfeiture (to the extent it has not already done  
17 so) and to commence proceedings governing third-party rights. Fed.  
18 R. Crim. P. 32.2(b) (3). Following the Court's disposition of any  
19 third-party interests, or the expiration of the period provided in 21  
U.S.C. § 853(n) (2) for the filing of third-party petitions, the  
20 government shall have clear title to the Forfeitable Property.  
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22 **III. FORFEITURE MUST BE PRONOUNCED AT SENTENCING**

23 The Court must pronounce the forfeiture conditions orally as  
24 part of the sentence imposed on the defendant and must include the  
25 forfeiture in the judgment and commitment order. Fed. R. Crim. P.  
26 32.2(b) (4). The government recommends the following language be read  
27 to the defendant and modified as necessary for inclusion in the  
28 judgment and commitment order at the time of his sentencing:

1 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(C) and 982(a)(1)  
2 and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), defendant Mathew R. Bowyer  
3 has forfeited all of his right, title, and interest in  
4 the specific property more particularly described in  
5 the Preliminary Order of Forfeiture entered on [date].

6 **IV. CONCLUSION**

7 For the foregoing reasons, the government respectfully requests  
8 that the Court forthwith enter the proposed Preliminary Order of  
9 Forfeiture lodged herewith.

10 Dated: October 18, 2024

Respectfully Submitted,

11 E. MARTIN ESTRADA  
12 United States Attorney  
13 MACK E. JENKINS  
14 Assistant United States Attorney  
15 Chief, Criminal Division

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17 /s/  
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